

8 P.M.
8 EDITION

THE FACE OF A LADY
who was California Ocean is not, clear and lovely
but not never more. At all times contains—
then to say
promised him
as he desired
that Miss Edwards has
as extensive an education
through the city of tents in two-inches
the work for our
rate, and Emerson
the contract.
the other evening papers com-
pared—THE GLOBE AMERICAN.
the separation of the
and in immigrants during the year, 6,000;
Michele, 1,500; Spanish, 400; Irish, 400;
and have agreed to wait
right to other nations on either
side.

THE

Powerful lights have been installed at all vantage spots and water is running through the city of tents in two-inch

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

The lighting contract was awarded last Saturday for one year to the Rising Sun Company. The cost to the city will be \$250.00 per annum. The award was made after the Cleveland Evening Blade, the lowest bidder for a five-year contract, had refused to do more the one year contract at the same rate. The Blade said to do the work for one year and then to make a new contract for the next lowest bidder.

rule companies have agreed to waive their right to other negotiations concerning the

...was returned. The boy would not say what his reward amounted to, further than to say that Miss Edwards has promised him as extensive an education as he desired.

Powerful lights have been installed at all vantage spots and water is running through the city of tents in two-inch

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

company. The cost to the city will be \$250.00 per lamp for the year. The award was made after the Cleveland company, the lowest bidder for a five-year contract, had refused to do the work for one year at the same rate. The Rising Sun company, the next lowest bidder, agreed to do the work for one year at the same rate. The Emerson company, the third lowest bidder, refused to do the work.

FOR FERRY STRIKERS

rule companies have agreed to waive their right to other negotiations concerning the

Machine Rule and the Independence Party

The New Party Stands Firm to Defending the Referendum
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In its platform adopted at Chicago the new Independence party makes a ringing declaration for the initiative and referendum. In this respect the new Independence party differs radically from both old parties in upholding the referendum principle. The Democrats abandoned it at Denver, apparently.

In 1900, and again in 1904, the Democratic national platforms had referendum planks. Very few Democratic State platforms within recent years, except perhaps in the South, have failed to uphold the referendum as sound Democratic doctrine. Mr. Bryan, the Democratic candidate for President, at last surrenders the principle, so far as his national platform is concerned. The Denver declaration is eloquently silent on the issue.

Former Democratic voters may form their own conclusions as to why this surrender was made. Every one knows that the initiative and referendum are the exact antithesis of machine rule. No political party that is dependent for its success upon machine bosses, national, State or local, has any use for the initiative and referendum.

A party that is frankly ruled by bosses is necessarily hostile to the initiative and referendum, which give the people power to rule themselves without the intervention of party machines. The initiative allows the people by petition—usually eight per cent.—to vote on proposed laws that a Legislature may refuse to grant. The referendum allows the people by petition—usually five per cent.—to approve or reject by popular vote any law that a Legislature may pass.

South Dakota, Oregon, Montana, Oklahoma and Utah have already put this "people's rule" into their State constitutions. Maine, North Dakota, Missouri and Ohio are about to vote on similar constitutional amendments. In more than twenty other States the triumph of the initiative and referendum is assured in the near future.

Those who think the change radical are but superficial students of American history. The United States Constitution was adopted by a referendum vote. State constitutions are invariably submitted to a popular vote. In many States all important bond issues are submitted to popular vote. Illinois has an "advisory initiative," known as the public policy law.

In Oregon, where the initiative and referendum are in full force, the people have for the first time in the United States history, passed some laws without the intervention of the Legislature. These laws were demanded by the people and the boss-ruled Legislature refused to grant them. All classes are now enthusiastic defenders of Oregon's new "people's" direct legislative policy, as it has rid the State of corrupt lobbies.

This essential Democratic principle will be well up to the front in the demands of the new national party of the people. It lies at the base of effective blows at machine rule. It is not revolutionary, but a virtual return to conditions as they existed in the republic's earlier political history.

It was not until the delegate convention system allowed "bosses" to usurp a power that was far from the intention of the republic's founders that machine rule was substituted for the people's rule. How far the latter has been sidetracked in the usurpation of political power by the bosses is too well known. The initiative and referendum are the twin weapons by which the people may turn the usurpers adrift and again assume power themselves.

The Denver Democratic platform, without mention of the referendum, is like a derelict on the political seas. It is like the surrender of a chart. TRUE DEMOCRACY'S ETERNAL BATTLE IS TO DESTROY MACHINE RULE AND PUT GOVERNMENT BACK INTO THE HANDS OF THE PEOPLE.

Democracy, as represented in the Denver platform, shrinks the task. THE INDEPENDENCE PARTY TAKES IT UP AND WILL CARRY IT TO FINAL TRIUMPH.

Two Fatalities from Reckless Auto Driving

They Prove That Life Is Imperiled Every Time Speed Is Exceeded

proached a Harlem bridge early in the morning his car was going with the swiftness of an Empire State Express train. It struck a guard rail edging the approach to the viaduct, and was demolished. Mr. Lauterbach was instantly mashed to death.

The other victim, G. W. Sands, W. K. Vanderbilt's stepson, was running his car near Paris at the rate of seventy miles an hour when a tree burst. Becoming unmanageable, the car ran on, striking a tree. Mr. Sands was dead in a minute afterward.

Automobiles are equipped with machinery most delicate, and, when proceeding at normal speed, the most easily controlled of any in locomotive power. But when these cars are run at such break-neck, distance-leveling records as forty, fifty and seventy miles an hour, every inch of the way, however smooth the road, they are dangerous.

Men pay the penalty of such reckless driving every day. One can rarely pick up a newspaper without seeing heavy headlines indicating some frightful disaster. Thus the automobile may grow in disfavor.

Traveling in an automobile when handled properly is as harmless as riding behind a pair of old, trained carriage horses, while the pleasure of moving over smooth streets and roads at a reasonable speed is enjoyed by all.

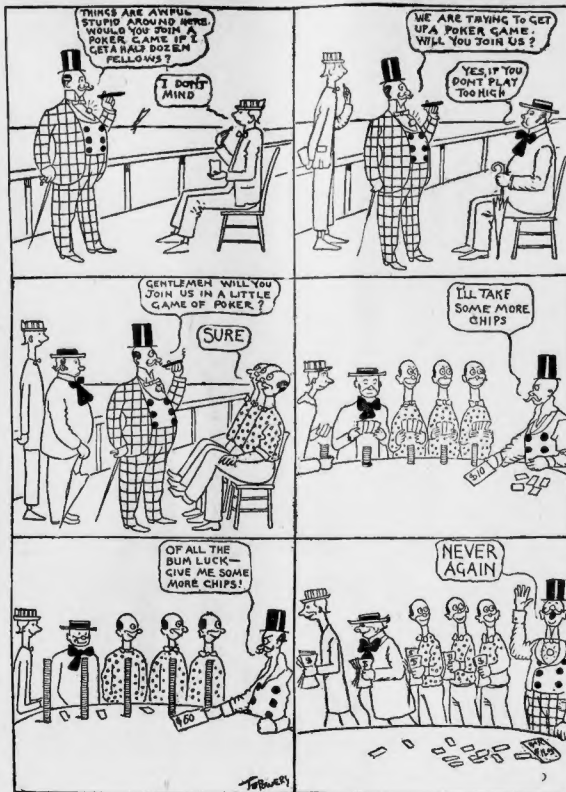
No one desires to see manufacturers reduce the power of their automobiles. If they could be made to run one hundred miles an hour the mechanical world would be immeasurably enriched. Because a locomotive engine, on a straight track, can make over one hundred miles in an hour, that is no reason why they should perform such feats. No sane passenger is in that much of a hurry.

Little Editorials for the People

REQUESTS AN EDITORIAL
EDITOR BOSTON AMERICAN
At about this time some employers are patting themselves on the back and feeling very charitable and philanthropic because they allow their employees a single week's rest after a year of close confinement in dingy, close, lighted offices and stores.
Some corporations allow their office people at least two weeks' pay, and even to consider it a good investment, as the complete rest and change are fully afforded by the unknown salary kept the employees in a cheerful, vigorous frame of mind for the entire year.
In an article in the Saturday Evening Post some years ago, advised every young person to take at least two months' vacation and rest out of every year, at the very least he is better conditioned, there are such results in the physical, mental and moral life, and their opinions don't count.
It would doubtless be a pleasure to a large number of your readers, if you would give us an editorial on this subject.
WILSON,
No. 27 Union street, Boston.

NEVER AGAIN! By T. E. Powers

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A Lesson in Self-Help

How a Young Man of Small Means Can Improve Himself Both Physically and Mentally

By ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

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I AM asked by a young man of twenty-one, who earns \$8 a week, what he can do with his lonely evenings and how he can reach a position where he may earn more money and save for the possibly rainy day, and the certain future need of more. He says:

I am not out for making money, but I want to keep my mind busy. If I could find something to do in my spare hours, then I would not feel lonely. I would not think as much and I am sure my health would improve.

I am in the age when a young man should begin to save up a little money and plan for a better future than I have now.

I am not a smoker, do not drink, and am very careful with the small amount I own, but still when the week is away my money is also away.

The young man tells me he pays \$2 a week for lodging, and his meals are extra. I am each day more and more impressed with the waste of money which goes for most of our food.

Drapsia Instead of Food

THE rich man and the poor man alike waste their incomes in an attempt to keep the body sustained, and both buy as a rule drapsia and all sorts of antidotes, and induce doctor's bills instead of health and comfort.

The rich man fills his body with rich, indigestible condiments and stimulants; the poor man buys cheap, unpalatable and usually poorly cooked food.

During the last two months the writer of this article has lived on the most inexpensive diet of her life, yet has gained in weight, health, strength and vitality. Milk—a glass every hour—has been substituted for breakfast and supper, and a little fruit. Entire days have been passed without anything but a milk diet, and the best possible results have been obtained. New life, vigor and confidence declare plainly that the old habit of three cooked meals a day was unnecessary and pernicious.

Perhaps my correspondent may obtain an idea from this to reduce his food expenses and increase his fund of health. To occupy his mind, I would suggest that he procure from some library books on electricity or engineering, or any other practical subject which will give him a wider field of thought.

To Get an Education

WHY does he not join a school of correspondence and use his evenings in the studies the college will send him by post? Thousands of laboring men all over the country have obtained a practical education in this way. I do not know what the expense is, but am certain that it is within any ambitious single man's means, and it opens up a possibility of a wider field of usefulness.

To sit up and think dependent



ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

thoughts and worry over the future and feel anxiety about a limited income will wear out body and mind and reduce the chances of a better future.

It is a species of slow suicide for any man or woman to do this. Use the spare hours of life to some better purpose. There are always good, helpful books to be had in three days—books of travel, history, philosophy, science, botany, chemistry and astronomy—for the mind eager to learn and grow, and books of fiction, romance and adventures for those who merely want to be entertained and distracted.

Exercise Important Factor

IT is wonderful what an hour's reading each day will do toward enriching and clearing the mind.

If my correspondent is occupied indoors during the day, I would suggest at least half an hour of outdoor exercise every evening, and while he exercises let him think of the wonders of creation, the miracle of posturition, the wondrous surprises of nature as displayed by plants, insects and stars; let him realize that he is a part of God's great scheme—a necessary part—and that to him belongs whatever he desires and needs to be healthy, useful and happy.

Let him believe it is not the way to him—that he always possesses it. And when he returns to his room he will feel that it is within any ambitious single man's means, and it opens up a possibility of a wider field of usefulness.

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IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE

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RHYMO THE MONK GETS AN UMBRELLA

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